BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, I ROPRIETOR

WEEKLY HERALD. - One dollar per year, free of pos age.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In order to insure attention subscribers wishing their address changed must give their aid as well as their new address. All tusiness, new letters or telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York HERALD.

Letters and packages should be properly scaled.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE-NO. 112 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—
NO. 46 FILEET STREET.
PARIS OFFICE—49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
Americon achibitors at the International Exposition can have
fleir itters it postpatid addressed to the care of our Paris
effect free of charge.

AFILES OFFICE—NO. 7 STRADA PACE.
Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and
forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

#### AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW.

WALLACK'S THEATRE-DIPLOMACY. UNION SQUARE THEATRE- & CELEBRATED CASE FIFTH AVENUE THEATRS-THE BELLS. BOWERY THEATRE-BUYYALO BILL BOOTH'S THEATRE-THE EXILES. NIBLO'S GARDEN-NIA-FOR-LI-CA. STANDARD THEATRE-OUR COUSIN GERMAN. TREATRE COMIQUE-OLD LAVENDER NEW YORK AQUARIUM-CHERPANZEES BROADWAY THEATRE-THE SOLDIER'S TRUST PARK THEATRE-OUR ALDERSES.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE-THE GLADIATOR. OLYMPIC THEATRE-UNCLE TOR'S CARIN. CHICKERING HALL-VOCAL SOCIETY CONCERL GILMORE'S GARDEN-GREAT LONDON CIRCUS. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. BAN FRANCISCO MINSTÆELS -- WOMAN'S RIGHTS. FIFTH AVENUE HALL-HALLER'S WONDERS.

## QUINTUPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1878.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS .- To insure the proper classification of advertisements it is absolutely necessary that they be handed in before eight o'clock every evening.

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with occasional rains, followed by gradually falling temperature. To-morrow it will be slightly cooler and cloudy, possibly with light rain.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was active and feverish, with a serious decline at the opening. Gold opened at 10038 and closed at 10012. Government bonds were strong, States stendy and railroads irregular. Money on call was easy at 5 a 6 per cent, closing at the former figure.

A REDUCTION of ten per cent in wages is the unpleasant prospect before the mill operatives of Great Falls, in New Hampshire.

IF THE ARTISTS and critics are not deceived there is on exhibition in this city a genuine Murillo-the famous picture entitled "The Flagellation of Christ."

THE EXCISE MONEYS distributed yesterday among the charitable institutions will be the means of relieving a good deal of suffering. The apportionment was made on the basis of former appropriations.

RESUMPTION is still the order among the banks. At several points there is no demand for gold, and in one village in Wisconsin, Stoughton, it has been refused by the farmers in favor of greenbacks.

THE TEMPERANCE REVIVALIST, Murphy, who some time ago declined to come to New York, will make his appearance on the platform of the Cooper Union-this afternoon. He will find the harvest ripe for the sickle.

PENNSYLVANIA continues to protest against the passage of the Wood Tariff bill. In Ches ter yesterday Senator Blaine appeared on the scene with a speech to ten thousand men in

favor of New England's peculiar institution. ANOTHER MOLLY MAGUIRE was convicted of murder in Manch Chunk yesterday. It would seem that the only way to end this infamous organization is to hang all of its members, and the prospects of such a consummation are exceed-ingly good.

Congress ought to provide immediately for the printing of the necessary blanks and other papers for the Post Office Department. It is, of course, proper to scrutinize all expenditures as closely as possible, but at the same time the commercial community should not be inconvenienced by a failure to furnish the different offices with proper business facilities.

FRESH INDIAN OUTRAGES on a pretty extensive scale are reported in the section of country about one hundred miles from San Antonio Plantations have been raided, and, it is feared, several lives lost. The Mexican Indians are said to be acting in concert with those of Texas, and it is binted that the Lerdo faction is at the bottom of the troubles. The rumor of an insurrection against the Diaz 'government does not appear to have much foundation in fact.

THE INVESTIGATION ordered last week into the management of collapsed savings banks by the Legislature will, it is to be hoped, lead to a revision of the laws governing such cases. There can be no doubt that the receivership of a large bank is for the fortunate appointee almost equivalent to the discovery of a bonanza mine. If not a large fortune it is a long step toward the possession of one. There are, of course, bonest and conscientious receivers who work for the benefit of the unfortunate depositors, but they are the exception. The longer the affairs of a bank remain unsettled the greater the emoluments of the receiver, and it is a significant fact that of the twenty city banks whose doors have been closed since 1871 not one of them has yet been wound up.

THE WEATHER .- The general fall of the barometer over the region from the Upper Mississippi Valley to the New England coast marks the movement eastward of the depression so long in the western districts. Although disorganized as a storm it preserves all the necessary elements for the renewal of a violent disturbance, perhaps on our Eastern coast, but certainly east ward of it in the Atlantic. The rains that at tended the storm in the West have decreased, except in the central valley districts ranging between Nashville, Tenn., and St. Louis. The temperatures are generally high, except in the upper lake region and the Northeast coast. . They have been very low in the West, but increased during yesterday. Over the lake region the winds are fresh and increasing. but are as yet below the force developed recently in the Western districts. The highest pressure is now over Florida and the lowest over the lake region. Elscwhere the barometer ranges very little, but is generally below the mean. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with occasional rains, followed by gradnally falling temperature. To-morrow it will be slightly cooler and cloudy, possibly with

light rain.

NEW YORK HERALD | Is New York to Have Any Legislative Relief?

> The Legislature is now so near its final djournment that unless it displays for the next two or three weeks more earnestness and vigor than have marked its proceedings up to the present period of the session the city of New York is not likely to receive much benefit or relief from its action. We have so long been ruled from the State capital, and our local authorities are so hampered with charter restrictions, that we are unfortunately compelled to look to Albany for the power, not only to progress, but even to retrench. The Legislature has tied up our several departments, stripped the Common Council of its legitimate functions and positively fixed by statute the amount of salary we shall pay to a large portion of our employés. It we wish to undertake any desirable public improvement we find ourselves unable to do so without the enactment of a new law or the alteration of an old one. When the reduction of our municipal expenses becomes necessary we discover that while we can cut down school teachers' pay and laborers' wages our heads of departments are protected in the enjoyment of their liberal salaries by State law. Under these circumstances we are compelled to look to Albany for aid year after year, and are really as much in the power of the State Legislature to-day as we were when the old Ring used to carry a Senate in one pocket and an Assembly in the other.

There are certain measures relating to the government of the city so clearly demanded by public interests that opposition to them should be unheeded. Among these may be enumerated the bills for the reduction of the annual municipal expenses; for the improvement of the water supply, and to facilitate the repavement of streets; the Street Cleaning bill, the Liquor Register Tax bill, and some few bills of minor importance. The yearly tax budget for our city government is oppressive. There is no necessity now for the expenditure of some thirty million dollars a year in running our municipal machinery, and the decreased cost of living justifies the reduction of salaries that were regarded as liberal five or six years ago, when house rent and all the necessaries of life were at least thirty per cent higher than at present. The existing charter fixes certain salaries so that no general and impartial reduction can be made without new legislation. It is proposed by the bill known as the Public Burdens bill to give the Board of Apportionment unrestricted power over all salaries of city officers and employés, and to make it incumbent on the Board to cut down the salaries generally twenty per cent below the amounts paid last year. The object of the bill is to reduce the tax levy of future years at least two million dollars below the gross amount of the present year, and as amended by the Senate committee this saving is required to be made out of the actual local expenditures, independent of any decrease that may take place in the city's quota of the State tax. The general principle of this bill is unquestionably sound, and the economy it enforces is one proper to be practised and not likely to prove detrimental to the public service. Yet inasmuch as it additional power to the Board of Apportionment, which happens at present to be under Tammany's control, it is opposed by the anti-Tammany party. The Board of the Comptroller, the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments and the President of the Board of Aldermen-certainly the most fitting officers under the city government to exercise the power conferred by the bill. The political complexion of the Board may be changed next year, when a new Mayor and a new President of the Board of Aldermen may be in office. Moreover, the authority conferred on the Boardthat of reducing the salaries and pay of city employés-is not one that ought to be coveted by politicians. Yet one political faction opposes it simply because it seems to temporarily increase the power and influonce of another faction. The Water Supply bill seeks to devote a

portion of the appropriations already provi led for the Croton Bureau service by the law of 1875 to the practical work of delivering water at a higher elevation than it can be delivered in the city with the present appliances. The necessity for such an improvement was seriously felt during the two last droughts, and is indeed experienced at all times in some localities where the insufficient flow of water in the upper stories of houses is a great inconvenience. The bill seems to be carefully guarded, a threefourths vote of all the members elected to the Common Council and the approval of the Mayor being necessary before the contemplated expenditure can be made. But the work is to be done by the Department of Public Works, and as the Commissioner does not allow his department to be controlled by the politicians the Tammany people oppose the bill. The wretched condition of our street pavements is a subject of general remark, and is dis-No person can deny the necessity of a thorthere are obstacles in the way, even though there is an instance of this the people are ready and willing to bear the cost of a general repavement of all important thoroughtares. A bill before the Legislature provides that when a majority in number and value of the property owners on the line of a street or avenue desire its repavement at the cost of the owners the work shall be done and the expense assessed on the whole property. It does not seem possible that any serious opposition could be made to such a measure, yet the same political influences that oppose the Croton Supply bill seek to defeat the Repayement bill, and the interests of the city are ignored to gratify factional jealousy. A majority of the property owners on Fifth avenue would long since have secured the macadamizing of that thoroughfare if such a law as that now proposed had been in existence. It is not, however, a new experiment, a similar

to make room for a system more useful to the politicians. If the Legislature studied the interests of coroner's office, but not elsewhere,

law having been repealed some years ago

the city and of its inhabitants it would disregard these factional jealousies, which, after all, are confined to a few political leaders, and would pass the bills to which we have referred and some others that are still unacted upon. New York really needs relief, and as the State Legislature has seen fit to take upon itself the management and control of our local government it is in justice bound to come to our assistance. In the matter of street cleaning we are tied up by State legislation. While it is notorious that the present street cleaning authorities are incapable, neglectful and extravagant-that they squander a vast amount of the public money and leave the city in a filthy condition, perilous to the public health-we have no power, as we ought to have, to take the work out of their hands and to give it to those who would do it properly. The Legislature alone can do this for us. Some of our best citizens prepare a bill initiating a new system, and again the politicians whose interests would be injuriously affected by the transfer of the business to honest and capable hands are found denouncing and opposing the measure. The Assemblymen from the country districts of the State, some from fanaticism and others from policy, refuse to give us an excise law proper for the city and desired by nineteen-twentieths of its residents. They are made aware that the law which is good enough for their own localities cannot be enforced here; that its effect is to make unlicensed liquor selling general and to deprive the city of nearly three hundred thousand dollars a year from license fees. But they make wornout temperance speeches for their own constitueneies and refuse this relief to New York. We beg for a liquor tax by registration that will oring us in a revenue of millions and that s not objected to by respectable liquor dealers, provided they can be properly protected under it. The country legislators seem as little disposed to give us this law as to grant us a proper excise law, although it must necessarily be an aid to the temperance cause. Their fanaticism or their political ambition closes their ears to all our

arguments and pleadings. New York appeals earnestly to the Legislature for justice and fair play. A city that bears so large a share of the burden of State taxation and that creates the wealth and importance of the rest of the State is certainly entitled to some consideration. We ask the Legislature to give us laws that will help the growth and prosperity of the metropolis without regard to the intrigues of our own professional politicians or the prejudices and personal schemes of country members. We call upon the Senate for some little protection in the matter of apportionment against the narrow-minded, superserviceable partisanship of Mr. Alvord. We ask the passage of the New York bills we have named, together with the bills to protect the public squares from confiscation, and to reform the city marshal abuse by giving the appointment of such officers to the courts. We repeat, the Legislature has bound the city hand and foot. We cannot move without legislative action. If we are not to govern ourselves at least let those who govern us give us some laws for the public good, and not sacrifice the best interests of the metropolis to the necessities of

### The Church of England and the

politicians or the prejudices of fanatics.

For three hundred years it has been the dream of the Papacy to win back England to her old allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church. To attain this result her prelates have unceasingly preached, prayed and intrigued, and we may be certain that the agencies, human and spiritual, of the Church are as actively at work in this direction to-day as they were when the second James was King. The special cable despatches from Paris which we print this morning have probably very little foundation in fact so far as a large portion of the Church of England is concerned, but it is by no means certain we are not on the eve of another accession to the Church of Rome similar to the famous Oxford movement thirty-five years ago. An exodus of the leading divines and members of the Church of England to the Church of Rome, such as is contemplated by the confidential friend of the Vatican, would be the most important event in religious history since the Reformation. It would, of course, mean the end of Protestantism in England, the probable change of the British constitution, and-who can tell?-the accession of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, when his royal mother shall have died, as the first Catholic King of England since the expulsion of the last of the Stuarts.

### An Untenable Opinion.

Some of our municipal authorities that have to deal with death certificates and investigate the causes of death are fond of indulging in an arbitrary demeanor toward doctors who have given certificates of death; and not less fond, it would seem, of indulging in conclusions of their own at least graceful as well as injurious to the city. quite as ridiculous as those they criticise in others. In the recent death ough improment in this direction; but of the boy Schweizer, at Melrose, appears a permit for burial was refused, as the health authorities did not accept the doctor's statement of the cause of death. and an autopsy was made by a deputy coroner, who decided that the cause of death was suffocation due to the presence of pieces of egg in the respiratory passages. Now, this was evidently not the true cause of death, and is a very lame conclusion to be reached by authorities who have gone to the trouble to examine the case for themselves. It appears that the child was exceedingly ill for three days and only ate on the fourth day of his sickness the egg of which portions were subsequently found in the right bronchus. He was afflicted with some grievous malady before the egg was taken, but the egg cannot even be regarded as an intercurrent cause of death; for it was found in one bronchus only, and the passage to the other lung was clear. To assume that a boy died of suffocation with one lung in good condition and the passage to it unobstructed is a piece of medical imbecility common enough in a

Our Storm Warnings in England. The conservative British mind is slow to accept ideas that have been conceived beyond the reach of the peculiar influences that control it. It does not matter much, it would seem, whether the practical advantages of non-British discoveries are particularly beneficial to the people of England, they are somehow received with a resentful feeling that anybody who knows or does anything that has not the official "Tower mark" on it should be promptly suppressed as a meddler and disturber of British institutions generally. There are some people, however, in England whose souls and understandings have outgrown the narrow but conventional limits and whose knowledge of geography, &c., enables them to form a very correct opinion of the relations borne by the British Islands to the rest of the world. One of these is Mr. W. H. Daniels, of the London Institution, whose letter to the Times on the subject of the HERALD storm warnings is contained in our special cable despatches this morning. Mr. Daniels, in his emphatic protest against the opinion expressed by a correspondent of the Times that the British people need not trouble themselves about warnings from America because the local forecasts are "so reliable," very clearly shows that on a recent occasion the British people were indebted solely to the HERALD for a timely warning of rain and storm, and that the local forecasts made by the Meteorological Office gave no warning of the "disastrous rain" that commenced to fall about the hour when one of these local forecasts was being issued. We were not aware when we undertook the labor and expense of issuing gratuitously storm warnings for the benefit of British commerce and agriculture that the people benefited by such warnings would deem attention to them troublesome. If the predictions were disregarded by general consent in England our faith in their accuracy would not be impaired in the least degree. But the correspondent of the Times, whom Mr. Daniels answers so pointedly and well, seems to be under the impression that the people of England did trouble themselves about our warnings, and that it was his duty to plant himself on the side of conservatism-and, let us say, absurdity -and declare that, as "Britannia rules the waves," her control of the winds and the weather is not to be disputed either. Fortunately for our safety on this side we have the weather gauge of Great Britain. If she menaces the United States with her iron-clads on account of our interfering with her weather the HERALD will simply withhold its storm

# indeed, we may catch it.

warnings, and the British armada will re-

main in port until a popular faith in local

weather forecasts will be created. Then,

In all the churches this day, as the greatest of the Christian festivals, will be celebrated with all the pomp to which their ceremonial is equal; and churches that are poor in ceremonial will eke out an effect with the rich appeal that music makes to the senses. It has indeed become in the churches of this city certainly a day of great rivalry in this particular, and serves an excellent purpose in the cultivation of a taste for the finer class of sacred music. On the promenades the day will be celebrated in its peculiar way as the fixed occasion for the production of all that is fine and fair and dainty in new attire. "Didst thou not fall out with a tailor for wearing his new doublet before Easter?" says Mercutio to Benvolio in "Romeo and Juliet"-so well recognized in that ancient time was the custom still observed of the Easter Day display of new garments. This custom was related, no doubt, to the older and pagan significance of the day; for Easter is older than Christianity-as old, indeed, as the time when men first thought to rejoice in the revived life of the world that comes with springtime. In its pagan sense, too, and as a strictly popular festival, the day will be celebrated in the city, but mainly by our citizens of foreign birth. With Germans it will be celebrated with great zest and in the usual jovial way at all the places of popular resort, while our French residents will be gay in a concert at Tammany Hall. In short, the widest possible range of tastes can be gratified in the observances that will be made of the day in

## The Income Tax.

As the Ways and Means Committee have decided to report a measure reimposing the income tax we shall soon have a revival in Congress of that breezy Western and Southern eloquence which has so often shown how atrociously criminal it is for the Eastern States to have more money than other States, and that the only atonement they can make is to pay all the taxes. It is proposed to assess two per cent on all inomes above two thousand dollars. This, therefore, is not exclusively a tax on the rich man, and must necessarily give the tax an extensive application in every part of the country if the bill shall ever become a law. For a good while there have been murmurs that the West and South would insist upon the revival of this tax, because under it their section, as the relatively less moneyed districts, would escape easily, while the Eastern States would pay heavily. But the very fact that under this tax the burden falls on communities not in proportion to population is one which constitutes the tax an illegal one, It can only be justly imposed in such a way that New York and Illinois will equally pay, not according to wealth, but according to the number of people in each, and if it is imposed otherwise its collection will be opposed in the courts.

### Are the Stories True!

The reports of renewed and extensive raids into Texas by marauding bands of Mexicans must be received with caution, and may, as we trust they will, prove either wholly unfounded or greatly exaggerated. They come at a suspicious moment. We have just recognized the Diaz government, and all the enemies of that government are interested in making it appear that it is with Jones, of C either Insincere in its profession of a a right place."

disposition to put a stop to the border troubles or too weak to carry out its intentions. There is no conceivable reason why the raids which ceased during the suspension of our official relations with the Mexican government should suddenly revive on their re-establishment. The Diaz government would certainly be interested in keeping the peace and would be likely under any circumstances to do its best to justify the confidence manifested in it by the government of the United States. It is possible that the Lerdists might incite and encourage the renewal of the raids as a piece of political strategy, to foment early dissatisfaction with the act of recognition. But we doubt if they have the strength to make such raids as important or as extensive as the reports imply. Should it be their work the Diaz government would have an additional incentive to check it with a vigorous hand, and an earnest, united effort on the part of the Mexican regulars and our own troops to intercept and summarily punish the marauders would speedily put a stop to the trouble. It is, however, essential that Diaz should now prove not only his honest intention but his power to preserve the peace of the border, and it would be a fatal mistake on his part should he hesitate at any effort or any sacrifice necessary for that purpose.

### Iron Telegraph Posts as Sewer

A correspondent writes from New Orleans recommending that iron posts made so as to serve as ventilating shafts for sewers, as also as gaslight posts, could be advantageously adopted in New York for carrying the telegraph wires. We do not agree with him as to the advisability of such a plan for several reasons. First-The mere substitution of tall iron pipes-for they would be nothing else-for the extremely unsightly wooden poles now in use, would not add anything to the appearance of things in the streets, and the unsightliness would remain; the tall pipes would be as much obstructions as the wooden poles are at present; the shafts, as ventilators, should be connected by pipes with the sewers that generally run through the centres of the avenues. Second-As to using iron as a material for telegraph posts, the objections are still more important. Imperfect insulation would certainly result with an enormously increased induction. The constant vibration of the iron posts under the strain of the wires would in itself set up an electrical development that would seriously compromise the operation of the lines. The object being to carry the wires without using poles as at present, no end could be served by the substitution. Perhaps the best plan of laying city wires would be to place them in cheap glass or ware pipes, well protected from moisture. The roof to roof system used in London is not suited to the peculiar style of building in this country.

### PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Most rich uncles are pursilanimous. Over in Brooklyn consciences have struck. London Clubs have their outside lamps lighted by

palace should not blast rocks.

The prettiest girl in Pasts this year is an American

girl She is as pretty as a lithograph.

Mmc. Litvinow, a ssian lady, has been made Doc-

tor of Philosophy by the University of Berne.
You can tell by the way a lady brushes off her

Blaine is getting ready to go for Dan Voorbees,

Voorhees feels as if his tomb was being descrated.

Paris has an agency where babies to be disposed of

The Court Circular says that Goldwin Smith is a failure who occupies his time in sacering at better people than himself.

Danbury News:—"Nasby spends his summers in

Toiedo, where he buys the Blade. In the fall he sells it and returns to New York."

We understand that if Colonel Fred Conkling, who

is brave and generous, ever meets Senator Gordon he is going to lick him in the Eastlake style. Buffalo Bill says that there will be a military expe-

dition against the Sioux this summer, and he expects to return to the Plates and get a scalp or two.

vening's train from Troy. He was considerably

atigued from the journey, but was in good spirits. tinnes to insist that the world has never gone round. The Rev. Mr. Darkey Jasper has evidently never been

There is an Englishman on the New Havon Railroad who prefixes so many h's to his vowels that when he talks it seems as if he were trying to pro-

nounce a ladder.

The truth in the Beecher-Tilton case lies at the bottom of americaian well so deep that the man who is

father as yet unborn.

When from English men-of-war landing parties are used in case of attack. . We suggest this to Mr. Thomp

son, Secretary of the Canal. Senators Gordon, of Georgia; Lamar, of Mississippi and Garland, of Arkansas, with Governor Colquitt, of Georgia, will receive a dinner from the Commercial

Boston, on the 27th inst. London Fun: - 'Sarah Ann-'Oh, ain't my brother ciever boy, Eliza Jane? He's on'y been to school two months an' he's got the catechism.' Eliza Jane-Wot's that! Why, my brother's on'y bin to school

two weeks an' he's got the measles!" Mr. Charies Orvis is huntsman of the Warwickshire nounce. The gentlemen who rode with him gave him adinner, presided over by the Earl of Camperdown,

and presented him with a purse of nearly \$1,200, the purse naving been knut by Lady Willoughby de Broke. The checkerboard which Abraham Lincoln once played on in his early days is now owned by a man in Petersburg, in Illinois. It isn't especially a hand-some checkerboard. It looks like the neckscarfs

worn by young Englishmen who arrive in this John Smith is becoming so myriad that a bill is to

e introduced, for legal, sanitary and other reasons, filto Congress for a proper classification of him. Let it be, we hambly suggest, in the middle letters, like a ligature, as it were (or may be). When a "Smith" daims "John" for his son, let him send to, say, Wilker' Spirit or St. Nicholas and claim a certain middle sign, as, for instance, John H2 Smith, or John K x 3 Smith, or John - Y o 21 Smith, or John T

Times are growing dull with the gentlemen who at Washington write speeches for Congressmen. Their labor is never easy, because when they once assume a certain style for a member they are compelled to remember and reassume its spirit on subsequent occamons. They are frequently compelled to give a man a favorite poet, of whom, of course, he knows nothing; and on a nurried order to write another speech they refer to their diaries and see, "Congressman Smith, of Muscallenge, wisnes to nave it done in the style of Charles Summer, with five poetical quotations; gave him Shelley about birds; found fault and wanted stars; beavy on statistics; rather hard as to price; wants plenty of reference to the 'freemen of his dis trict.' Also a little wit for interruptions. Has agreed with Jones, of Calicobaltico county, to interrupt him

#### AMUSEMENTS.

CHICKERING HALL-THE STOCK EXCHANGE OLYM

Wall street was well represented at Chickering Hal last evening on the occasion of the first concert of theil New York Stock Exchange Glee Club. Outside the building carriages stood two and three rows deep on inside every seat was taken, both upstairs and down. The hall presented a brilliant appearauce, for all the ladies were in avening dress and many without bonnets. Of course the gentiomen all appeared in swallow tall coats and white ties. The ciub whose concert drew forth such a no-table gathering of wealth and fush on is composed ties. The club whose concert drew forth such a notable gathering of wealth and fash on is composed entirely of members of the Stock Exchange. The first tenors are Mr. Shelton, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Sterman; Second tenors, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Sterman; Second tenors, Mr. Harding and Mr. Carolin. The hasses are Mr. Rudolph Keppler, Mr. Parker, Mr. Strong, Mr. Wood, president of the club, and Mr. Walter Curney. Mr. George E. Aiken is the conductor and Mr. Wilson accompanist. The club sang sev-ral selections in a manner that would have done professionals honor. They have a unity and strength that only come of good material property handled. Their lights and shades were well marked, and in Abr's Spring Song they arroused a genuine furore. The pattering of kild gloves gave way to shouts of "Bravo!" when Mr. Hamilton scarol away among the high notes in a melodicus tenor voice. The song has to be repeated, and Mr. Hamilton was called out separately. This gonileman has a remarkably sweet natural voice and training has given him power to use it to advantage. Miss Famy Kellogg, a lavorate singer of Boston, was the only outside sid, with the exception of Mr. Boohm, the clarionclist, called in upon this occasion. She sang an aria from Handel, two songs of Taubert's and encores. Miss Kellogg, who by the way is quite a young lady, has a soprane voice of delightful purity, and there seems to be no end to her nigh notes, which strengthen as they run up the scale. Her execution is brilliand. She made a deededly favorable impression, and should she favor New York audiences again she would be sure of a cordial welcome. Mr. Keppler sang a beas sole from "L'Africaine" in a voice of great richness and compass, and won an encore. But it remained for the tenore of Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Shelton to bring down the house. The concert was a grand success and the Stock Exchange has reason to feel proud of this new departure of its members.

Sents secured ten days in advance aftest the steady popularity of "A Celebrated Case" at the Union

Square Theatre.

The Vocal Society of Now York give their last concers of this their eighth season at Chickering Hall tonorrow night. The programme is attractive. Mr. J. K. Emmett, the popular comedian, has re-

specialty as Fritz at the Standard Theatre to-morrow "The Bel's" is the name of the play aunounced for

to-morrow evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatra. The play will be mounted with entirely new scenery The Seventh regiment and Veteran Association reseption, in aid of the new armory tund, is one of the

features of Wednesday evening. It takes place at the Academy of Music.
"Heiler's Wonders," at his pretty theatre on Twenty-fourth street, have drawn, and probably will con-

best andiences in New York.

Rowe's adaptation of "The Exiles" will be produced at the Brooklyn Park Theatre to-morrow evening pointments" employed in New York.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett will present a different imperonation each night of his engagement at the New Park Theatre, Brooklyn, which begins on April 29.

His own company will support him.

Three very interesting performances of comedic Française are announced at the Lyceum Theatre on the 23d, 25th and 27th of April. The "Courrier de Lyon" will be given on Thursday, the 25th inst. Mr. D. L. Downing gives his nineteenth grand con

cert to-night at the Grand Opera House and at the same time receives a benefit. The selections for the occasion are of an admirable and popular character. "Diplomacy" at Wailack's has proved to be one of the most charming among the attractive plays given

goer who desires to keep apace with the times should

family, occupied a private box at the National Theatre, Washington, yesterday afternoon, and lis-tened to the matinee performance of the "Chimes of

Normandy."

The last week of the London Circus at Gilmore's Garden is announced. Those who have not seen the riding and tumbling, the tricks of borses and the nonscuse of clowns at this place of entertainment must

An extravaganza called "Nia-for-li-ca" is to be put thar, who probably knows best about it, calls the thing "a ridiculosity." The acts are called "Chro-

mos" and the dancers "air wrestlers."

At the National Theatre "Pocahontas" is to be added to the attractions of the evening. "Rip Van Winkle," with Mr. J. B. Ashton as Rip, will bold the boards during the week. Mr. Joe Jefferson and Dion Bouckault were among the auditors the other night.

At the Park Theatre "A Big Bouanza" promises to

be the lively feature of the coming week. Mr. James Lewis appears in his original part of Professor Cawalder and is to be supported by the best artists of the company. It will be produced on Tuesday evening.

A grand concert will be given at Association Hall o-morrow evening for the benefit of the Rev. John Peterson, late principal of Colored Grammar School The Troubadour Quartot, together with other well known artists, have volunteered their services

for the occasion.

Jarrett & Paimer yesterday leased Booth's Theatre mencing September 1. They will first introduce Generative Ward, the tragedioune, who has made a sensation in Europe. After her, Irving and other

One of the best among the many attractions at the Aquarium is the collection of chimpanzees. Some people spend hours in watching the haif intelligent antics of these so-called Darwinian links. There is certainly something suggestive in their semi-huma

ways and expressions.

To-morrow night Mr. John McCullough appears at the Grand Opera House in his impersonation of Sparis-cus, in Dr. Bird's well known play of the "Gladintor." Mr. McCullough returns fresh from triumphs in other

nties and is lucky to hitting upon an opportune mo ment when tragedy may prove a feature of the season. A grand military and civic reception, under the auspices of the Iwenty-second regiment, in aid of the European fund of Gilmore's Hand, is announced for

to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. This is an occasion on which the amusement loving and the patriotic portion of the public ought to raily hand-A matigée will be givon at Wallack's Theatre of

Wednesday, for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital, one of the most meritorious and benevolent insults tions in the city. The members of Mr. Wallack's company have generously volunteered their services.
"Inc Captain of the Watch" and "Kerry," in the latler of which Mr. Bouchcault will take part, make up the interesting programms for the occasion.

The train having on board the Aimee Opera Bouffe Company coming from New Orleans arrived at Cinreach here in time for the concert appo will be refunded at the box office of Booth's Theatre between ten A. M. and five P. M., Sunday, and after ine A. M. Monday. Nearly all the souts have been

THE CONFLAGRATION SCENE AT BOOTH'S TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Apropos of an article concerning the fire scene in

the "Extres," as produced at Booth's Theatre, and which is calculated to give a faise impression. It is but justice to state that the illusion is produced by skilfully painted scenery, gas, steam and lycopodium effects, intensified by the reflection of red fire; and that the doors complained of as opening inward, instead of outward, have been in use since the erection of the theatre until now, without consure; but ten minutes carpenter's work sufficed to alter them to meet the requirements of the Fire Department. This piece has been played over one hundred and twenty nights in Boston, Philadelphia and New York, and this is the first time a account has been thrown upon the entire safety of the seens. All dramatic performances are illusions, and this is a very clover one Mr. Showell, who nightly passed through the fiery ordeal, although no salamancer, has not experienced thresh the sapparently piaced. Many existenced the sightless inconvenience from the stage, and all pronounce it wonderful in its realism, but perfectly harmiess in execution. Respectionly, 100 per but justice to state that the illusion is produced by